

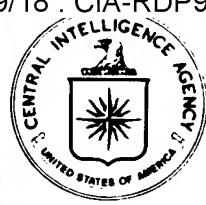
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Legislative Liaison
Washington, D. C. 20505

1 June 25X1

TO: Committee on Foreign Affairs
House of Representatives**Attn:** Stan RothAttached is the IEEW article we talked
about this morning.

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Liaison Division

FORM 1533 OBSOLETE
3-79 PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

(40)

Briefs**Energy****Persian Gulf Oil Dependence**

Preliminary data for 1983 indicate that Japan, Western Europe, and the United States relied on the Persian Gulf region for 61 percent, 25 percent, and 9 percent of oil requirements, respectively. Although exact data on current dependence is not available, we believe there is little change from the 1983 patterns. Western Europe's reliance on the region has declined in recent years. Several countries, however, remain heavily dependent on Persian Gulf oil exports; France, Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal, and Turkey received from 31 percent to 74 percent of their oil supplies from the region during 1983. Persian

Major Developed Countries: Estimated Dependence on Persian Gulf Oil Imports, 1983.

Percent

	Persian Gulf as a Share of Oil Imports	Persian Gulf as a Share of Oil Consumption
Total	28	19
United States	9	3
Japan	61	61
Canada	17	4
Western Europe	25	27
Of which:		
West Germany	13	13
France	31	32
Italy	40	43
United Kingdom	21	12
Austria	15	13
Belgium/Luxembourg	12	22
Denmark	13	14
Finland	9	11
Greece	41	58
Netherlands	18	47
Norway	6	3
Portugal	51	55
Spain	37	39
Sweden	4	5
Switzerland	6	6
Turkey	74	70

* Preliminary data.

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Secret

Gulf countries now export 8.7 million b/d—down from 10 million b/d in February. Of the 8.7 million b/d, approximately 7.5 million b/d flow through the Strait of Hormuz with the remaining 1.2 million b/d shipped via pipelines from Saudi Arabia and Iraq to outlets in the Mediterranean and Red Seas.



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